10/511,121

WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Friday, October 08, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L14	L13	30
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L13	L12 near20 l10	56
☐	L12	(amino or carboxy or carboxyl or NH or N or C)near2(terminus or terminal)	152969
☐	L11	L10 near20 (sandwich$)	0
☐	L10	(chimer$)near3(G-alpha or G or GPA1 or alpha)	961
☐	L9	(chimer$)near3(G$)near2(protein$)	345
☐	L8	L7 and l6	14
☐	L7	(cadus)near3(pharmac$)	39
☐	L6	L5 and (sandwich$ or C-termin$ or N-termin$)	40
☐	L5	L4 and pheromone$	41
☐	L4	L3 and (GPA1)	41
☐	L3	L2 and chimer$	45
☐	L2	L1 and (broach or manfredi or paul or klein or murphy or xu or benegal)	76
☐	L1	cadus	208

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h e b b cg b chh e b f c e bce

09/751,861

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:20:06 ON 08 OCT 2004)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:20:13 ON 08 OCT 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:20:26 ON 08 OCT 2004

L1	526	S	(BROACH, J? OR BROACH J?)/AU,IN
L2	263	S	(MANFREDI, J? OR MANFREDI J?)/AU,IN
L3	4536	S	(PAUL, J? OR PAUL J?)/AU,IN
L4	4	S	(TRUEHART, J? OR TRUEHART J?)/AU,IN
L5	4027	S	(KLEIN, C? OR KLEIN C?)/AU,IN
L6	3150	S	(MURPHY, A? OR MURPHY A?)/AU,IN
L7	22283	S	(XU, J? OR XU J?)/AU,IN
L8	2	S	(BENEGAL, A? OR BENEGAL A?)/AU,IN
L9	0	S	(CADUS)(2A)(PHARMAC?)
L10	34640	S	L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR L7 OR L8
L11	58	S	L10 AND PHEROMON?
L12	13	S	L11 AND CHIMER?
L13	11		DUP REM L12 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14	0	S	(SANDWICH)(3A)(CHIMERA?)(10A)(GPA1 OR G-ALPHA OR G-PROTEIN?)
L15	0	S	(SANDWICH)(3A)(CHIMER?)(10A)(GPA1 OR G-ALPHA OR G-PROTEIN?)
L16	90	S	(TERMINUS OR TERMINAL OR N-TERMIN? OR C-TERMIN? OR CARBOXY? O
L17	0	S	L16 AND BRADYKIN?
L18	45		DUP REM L16 (45 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L19	4	S	L18 AND PHEROMON?

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:32:09 ON 08 OCT 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:33:28 ON 08 OCT 2004

L20	1064	S	(CHIMER?)(10A)(GPA1 OR G-ALPHA OR G-PROTEIN?)
L21	11	S	L20 AND BRADYKIN?
L22	7		DUP REM L21 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L23	40	S	(C-TERMIN? OR CARBOXY?)(5A)(CHIMER?)(10A)(GPA1 OR G-ALPHA OR
L24	22		DUP REM L23 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L25	1699	S	(C-TERMIN? OR CARBOXY?)(5A)(CHIMER?)
L26	5	S	L25 AND PHEROMON?
L27	0	S	L25 AND SOMATOSTATIN? AND BRADYKIN?
L28	13	S	L25 AND BRADYKIN?
L29	4		DUP REM L28 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L30	1161	S	L25 AND (N-TERMIN? OR AMINO)
L31	73	S	L30 AND YEAST
L32	0	S	L31 AND HETEROLOG?
L33	7	S	L31 AND G-PROTEIN?
L34	4		DUP REM L33 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AN 2000044094 EMBASE

TI Functional coupling of mammalian receptors to the yeast mating pathway using novel yeast/mammalian G protein α-subunit chimeras.

AU Brown A.J.; Dyos S.L.; Whiteway M.S.; White J.H.M.; Watson M.-A.E.A.; Marzioch M.; Clare J.J.; Cousens D.J.; Paddon C.; Plumpton C.; Romanos M.A.; Dowell S.J.

CS M.A. Romanos, Molecular Pharmacology Unit, Gla Wellcome Research Development, Medicines Research Centre, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire SG1 2NY, United Kingdom. mar11767@glaxowellcome.co.uk

SO Yeast, (15 Jan 2000) 16/1 (11-22).
Refs: 29
ISSN: 0749-503X CODEN: YESTE3

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article

FS 004 Microbiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry

LA English

SL English

AB The expression of mammalian G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) in S. cerevisiae provides a powerful assay system for functional analysis, ligand identification and pharmaceutical screening. However, relatively few receptors have been coupled to the **pheromone** response pathway via the yeast G(a), Gpa1p, or chimeric yeast/mammalian G(a) subunits containing long C-terminal regions of mammalian G(a) proteins. We tested an extended range of seven such chimeras for G(a) sub-types of three major classes (G(ai/o), G(as) and G(aq)), against eight human GPCRs (SST2, SST5, 5-HT(1A), 5-HT(1Da), ML(1B), P2Y1 and P2Y2). Although the G(ai/o) chimeras increased the range of receptors that coupled efficiently, the G(as) and G(aq) chimeras were inactive when expressed using the **GPA1** promoter. We describe 10 novel Gpa1p **chimeras**, designated 'transplants', in which the **C-terminal** five amino acids of Gpa1p were exchanged with mammalian residues. Coupling efficiency and ligand sensitivity improved significantly using the transplants. For the P2Y purinergic receptors, coupling could only be detected with the transplants; this is the first report of G(q) specificity coupling in yeast. Thus, the transplants offer major advantages over previously described approaches, in terms of both the range of receptors coupled and the efficiency of coupling. Copyright 2000 John Wiley and Sons, Ltd.

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> d 19 bib,ab

L24 ANSWER 19 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
AN 1997:256486 CAPLUS
DN 126:325648
TI A novel system that reports the G-proteins linked to a given receptor: a study of type3 somatostatin receptor
AU Komatsuzaki, Katsumi; Murayama, Yoshitake; Giambarella, Ugo; Ogata, Etsuro; Seino, Susumu; Nishimoto, Ikuo
CS Cardiovascular Research Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, MA, 02129, USA
SO FEBS Letters (1997), 406(1,2), 165-170
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB SSTR3, a somatostatin (SST) receptor, is an adenylyl cyclase (AC)-inhibiting receptor. To assign the G-protein α-subunit (Gα) linked to this receptor, we created a novel reporter system which utilizes the well-established facts that the C-terminal 5 residues of Gα are the receptor contact site and Gαs stimulates all subtypes of AC. We constructed **chimeric G.alpha.s** the **C-terminal** 5 residues of which were replaced with the corresponding C-terminus of each known Gα, and examined which chimera confers SSTR3-induced activation of AC. Cellular transfection of SSTR3 and measurement of SST-dependent AC activity through co-transfected chimeric Gαs revealed that SSTR3 recognizes the C-termini of Gαi1/2 but not of Gαo or Gαz, and those of Gα14 and Gα16, but not of Gαq or Gα11. As predicted by the chimeric Gαs, SST-bound SSTR3 stimulated polyphosphoinositide turnover only when Gα16 or Gα14 was co-transfected. We conclude that the chimeric Gαs system provides a new approach towards the assignment of G-proteins linked to a given receptor.